#### Businces Notices.

SHORT AND CONCLUSIVE.

SHORT AND CONCLUSIVE.

BANDLER, Mass, March 10, 1859.

Dt. Hussphrenn: Your Remedy for the Piles is performing all that you promise for them. Please send me an entire set of your Specific, for which please find the based five dollars.

Your, truly,

H. Woodman.

PANUCLET, R. L. Jun. 29, 1859.

Dr. Humphrenn Dear Sir. I have not as yet had an instance come to my knowledge in which your Remedies have failed of lawling the desired effect. Yours, truly,

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Dr. Humphrenn Dear Sir. I beoght a twenty vial case of

Dr. HUMPHREVA—Dear Sir: I bought a twenty vial case of Gornsville. Ann Arbor, and it has been my family physician ever since.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREVS'S HOMKOFATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of Directions and twenty Repuedles. In large 8 drachm.

with book of Directions and twenty Remedies, to large & drachin vials and merocon case, \$5; do, to plain case, \$4; family case of fifteen boxe and Book, \$2.

The Rem. dita, by the single box or full case, sont to any address, by mail or express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Day Address

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PARIS SOFT HATS .- A choice supply received LEARY & Co.,
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CHINA DINNER SETS. MANTLE CLOCKS.
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REGORALS, PARISLAN STATUARY, VASES, and Grauine Severs China. attented by the stamp of the royal factory; smooth which

are some pieces formerly belonging to
King Louis Printippe,
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We have also a use extensive assertiment of
Minnons, Silver Ware,
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entisfaction to customers.

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SAVE YOUR CARPETS, FURS AND DRY GOODS
PROS MOTHS.—In potting away Ciching, Furs, Curains, &c.,
for the ecases, sprinks freely with Lross' Mackeric Insect
Powrier. It is natural death to everything of the insect species
Moths will not come near it. Throw about your Carpets, Bedding,
Casets, &c. It is perfectly clean. Uphotetevers should put it in all
Furniture. Cichiners, Dry Grood, Merchana, Munifacturers,
Botriers and Gardene re should use freely—
Moths in furs, bugs in beds,
Ranches crawing on your floor,
Raiss and noire in barms and sheds.
These shall never plague you more.
Lyon, with his Fowder, sign
All the macets that sine?;
And ms Pills, beyond all praise,
Every rat and monace desiry.

Lyon's Pow Dan is harmless to mankind, but well kill all house
Rasets, garben worms, checkage, &c. Lyon's Mackerite Pills
are sure death to rate and mice. Soid overywhere.

Sample Finels, 28c.; regular sizes, 50c. and 8cl.
Barkers & Park, Nos. 13 and 18 Park Row, N. Y.
Houses, ships, and public buildings cleared of vermin by con-

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Folton et.
Full Stock Species Clothers
For Boys of all news.
All the New Fashions for Poys,
School Wear and Hollay West.
Pares
The Lowest in the Trade.

CULBERT BROTHERS,

Will this day open their new store.

No. 777 Broadway, between 5th and 16th sts.,
with a new and desirable stock of
WATCHES, JUWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, AND
FARCY GOODS of the most elegant styles, the best materials, and at price which they are confident will extrafy all who will call upon

We are now opening some

ALM STYLES

of Gas Chardeliers that exceed anything of the kind ever

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Early and cheapness.

Persons in went of thandeliers, Brackets, &c., &c., are invited to call and examine our stock.

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FRENCH CHINA.

Beautiful sets for Duner, Tea and Breakfast.

Ainc. RICH CUT TABLE GLASS.

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At extremely under at prices, by
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For families, tations, and all magnifecturing purposes, these Machines are unequaired. They are more durable, capable of doing

a greater variety of work, and of earning more money than any The new Family Machines, at \$50 and \$75, are attracting

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"Of the tarce prominent Machines new before the public, w have used two, and carefully watched the working of the third, and honestly believe GROVER & BAKER's to be the very best we

bare seen."- | Delaware State Reporter. BARTHOLF'S SEWING MACHINES, Are admirably adopted for all FAMILY and MANUFACTURING

purposes.
The public is respectfully invited to call and examine them at No. 40 Broadway, corner of Howard st., N. Y. AGENTS wanted. LESTER'S SEWING MACHINES. SALESROOMS NO. 483 BROADWAY, N. Y. WHOLESALE AGENTS WANTED.

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ZINC WHITES,
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ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

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15 WARRANTED

16. To Beand by the Hair

20. To Carl the Hair Riegardly.

3d. To Reshore Har to Bair Heads.

5h. To Force the Beard and Whiskers to Grow.

6th. To Force all Dacases of the Scalp.

8th. To Cure all Dacases of the Scalp.

8th. To Cure all Dacases of the Scalp.

16th. To Cure all Dacases of the Scalp.

17th. To Cure all Dacases of the Scalp.

18th. To Cure Headsche.

18th. To Freevent Hair Turnung Gray.

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27 Tremograph, opposite Museum. Rosson, Mass.

Sold in New-York by Barnes & Park, Carry, Howard, Sanger & Co., Rushton & Co., Mrs. Haves Brooklyn, and by Dealers generally.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES,

surpose all is either nomisphere. His assertment of Ladies' Long Busids, Fronts, Helf Wigs, etc., is now complete. His appendid Dye is applied by experienced artists to the satisfaction of every one. Manufactured and sold at No. 6 Again House. Copy the sedrous.

RUPTURE CURED—By MARSH & CO.'S KADI-cal Core Truss. Also, Sulk Elastic Stockings for various relias, Supportars and Shoulder Braces. Instrumence for deformities made to order. No. 2 Veneyat, Astor House, N. Y. Ladies' private rooms, and female attendant. TO THE LADIES ONLY !- The VICTORIA BAN-

Dank, (or periodical protector), is now ready at the Truss Estab-lishment of Messra Marsia & Co., No. 2 Vessy st., Astor House. Laties waited upon by a female in private salestroms. For Sale at Historical & Co.'s, Milnat's, &c. MEYER'S MIRACULOUS VERMIN DESTROYER.

The only remedy in the whole world
SURE TO EXTREMENATE
Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Marketoes, Rats and Mice,
and all other Vermin and Insects.
For sale by the inventor, Joseph Mevker, Practical Chemist,
No 617 Breadway, corner of Houston-st.

Any person who will invest the above amount can certainly realize \$20,000 in a few months, in a fair, legitimate business. This is to burning, and any one wishing to make the best investment tage ever heard of, may address Paorit, Tribine Office, on Saturday, May 14, and May 16, 1859.

ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT!

"All right, all right;" and is it so !
Am I "all right;" from top to toe!
Lock once again, just this once more,
And sean me well, friend, over and over.
Then, if you can, my ears delight,
And loud preclaim, "all right."

Note first my vest—bow looks that, pray? Is? in the issuion !—freely say. I'll answer that in one brief minute; Prince Affect might with pride be in it." You really think so! "How or bright?" Why, then, I'm sure that's right, "all right!" Now for my Cost! "It makes me aigh That I don't own it. Time may fly His onward course for years, but no Such cost will ever fit me so; "The familie as, powriess, in my sight!" Why, then, my cost is right, " all right."

What of my Payrs! Dor like the fir! With materiless grace, my friend, they sit. With matchiess grace, my friend, they all I'm jeulous while I gaze upon. The wondrous things thy tailor's done," I'm jealous while I gaze upon. The wondrous things they sailor's done,"
Wealest like the same? "Ave, just such eithers."
Then greed thee quickly to Sattri Bactanas,
And when you meet vide fair one bright.
She'll raptured cry. "You're right, all right."

SMITH PROTHERS' One-price Wholesule and Retail CLOTHING WARRROOMS, Nos. 122, 155 and 140 Fullocist., N. Y.

CAUTION

All persons are hereby forbidden, under the penalities of the away against porchasting Sowress Macrosses of Whitmay & Lyos or their accute, as their Heenas from me is this day recorded.

New York, April 25, 1888.

WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED In the best manner
At Less than Usual Prices,
By the finest London and German working at
G. C. Allers a, No. 415 Brandway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Rest and Cheepest Article for Dressing,
Beautiging, Cleaning, Corling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hate.
Gadles, try it. For sale by Druggists and Perfure

# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Amerymous Communications. What-ever is intended for insertion unat be subserticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return repeated Communications.

Business letters for The TRESTA Office should in all cases be

ddiressed to Horaca Generacy & Co.

The weather for three days has been most lovely. Yesterday was cool and bright, and the night was glorious with the splendor of the full moon. Both day and night the streets were

thronged with holiday crowds.

The steamship Star of the West arrived on Saturday, with the California mails of the 20th ult, and treasure to the value of nearly \$1,500,000. The important points in the Pacific news had previously reached us by telegraph, but our correspondence is interesting. The news from Spanish America is digested elsewhere.

The arrival of the steamers Weser and Borussia from Southampton has put us in possession of intelligence from the seat of war in It dy to the 2d inst. Up to that time, no battle had taken place, though there is a rumor of an unimportant engagement at the bridge-head of Buffalora, which the Austrians are said to have carried by the bayonet. Their movements are certainly more dilatory than was to have been expected. It seems that they did not enter Sardinia until the 29-h ult., although the reply of the Piedmontese Government to their ultimatum was received by Count Gyulai on the evening of the 26th. Here was a loss of two days, and for what reason does not appear. The delay in the attack upon the Piedmoutese forces is attributed to the fact that the roads on the Austrian hae of march have been broken up and the bridges destroyed; but the first considerable bostilities must have taken place before the 7th inst., when the Conside sailed from Liverpool for H shifex and Buston; we may expect to receive her dispatches, with the result, by Wednesday at the furthest.

With regard to the alleged alliance between France and Russia, the British Government have received assurances that nothing of the sort has been negotiated; and both Mr. Disraeli and Sir John Pakington, in speeches at the hustings, have positively declared that there is no tittle of truth in the report. All that has been done, says Mr. Disraeli, is that Russia has agreed, in case of a war, to place an army of observation on the Prussian frontier; and this, he says, is no more than England is going to do in sending a fleet into the

Mediterranean. Meanwhile, all Italy is in a ferment. The Government of Tuscany is carried on by a Piedmontese Commissioner, who will be sided by the subordinate local authorities. The Duckess of Parma has imitated the example of the Tuscan Grand-Duke, and her dominions are also, for the present, similarly attached to Piedmont. The King of Naples is not dead yet, but when he departs we shall no doubt see there a popular rising in behalf of Prince Murat. On the other hand, we hear that the Pressian army is to be completely mobilized, which looks like anything but German neutrality. The question is now not so much what Powers will be in the war, as what Powers will be able to keep

The latest news from the British elections shows n gain to the Government of some 15 members, in 425 who have been elected. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden are both returned; Lord John Russell and Baron Rothschild are again among the members for London. Judge Haliburton is returned for Launceston, and Sir Allan McNab has failed to be returned for Brighton. All the Ministers are returned by their old constituencies; and, what is unexpected, Mr. Bernal Osborne and Sir William Russell are beaten by the Ministerial candidates at Dover. Mr. Layard is also defeated. By the next steamer we shall know decisively what will be the complexion of the new Parliament.

### SPANISH-AMERICAN NEWS.

Accounts from Cuba to the 8th inst. represent that the Spanish war steamer sent to Port au-Prince to look after the fillibusters from this city who had put into that port, after failing to land in Cuba, had orders to give them a free passage to New-York. Such orders, if actually given, would have a double operation. They would not only show the contempt of the Cuban Government for the thirty-five regamentins who had undertaken to revolutionize the island; they would shift back upon us a company upon getting rid of whom we might well congratulate ourselves. There had been some alarm from the alleged appearance of other fillibustering vessels on the coast; but the supposed fillibusters turned out to be two slaver propellers, which were picked up abandoned, hav

ing succeeded in landing their cargoes. The accounts from Panama are to the 3d and from Aspinwall to the 4th instant. The disturbances at Panama, of which the previous steamer had informed us, had been entirely suppressed. With a view to prevent similar occurrences, the Governor had prohibited the carrying of any kind of weapons by private individuals. The Merrimac, Saranse, St. Marys and Vandalia were still at Panama, the officers busily employed in holding greater pity as he has been beaten at the polls, courts martial on each other. The Jamestown and Roanoke were at Aspinwall, the latter having tures of common-sense, while failure only aggra-

arrived from San Juan del Norte on the 27th ult. M. Belly seems to find Nicaraguan negotiation as trying a field as other diplomats. The Nicaragnan Congress still refuses to ratify the great of land made to hint by President Martinez.

Accounts received at Aspinwali from Bogota, to the 19th of April, report the passage of an act by the Congress now in session, of which the effect sbecome, lies in the pocket of the Duke of Northwill be greatly to restrict the right of suffrage, and to strengthen the Central as against the State Governments. This act confers upon the Congress. in conjunction with the Supreme Court, the appointment of Commissioners to make a registry of voters who shall alone have the right to vote for Members of Congress. It is said that the official copy of the Cass-Herran treaty, as lately ratified, was lost by the upsetting of the canoe which was taking the mail containing it up the Magdalena River.

Dates from Gnavaquil to the 5th of April represent a revolutionary movement as having been made in that city on the night of the 4th of April. The fighting was still going on when the steamer New-Granada left the next morning. It was supposed to be a movement in favor of an arrangement with the Peruvians, who were still blockading that port.

From Chili there is nothing, beyond a statement that the successes of the insurgents, near Coquimbo, had produced new movements in the southern provinces, where the insurrection had once been suppressed.

#### THE PRESIDENCY.

The Concord (N. H.) Demuerat desires to know what John Bell, John Minor Botts, or Edward Bates, have ever done or said to indicate that if either of them should be elected President " his influence, his patronage, his power, will be used not to extend Slavery, but to confine it within the States that see fit to hold it." We do not profess to be the advocate of either of these gentlemen, nor indeed of any one, as a candidate for the Presidency; but we think it highly desirable that such a temper should be cultivated among all those who sim to restore in the Government the principles of its founders, that, if possible, they may be able to cooperate in the great work to be done in 1860; and we must say that to assume and proclaim that only an original Republican, identified with our party from the very start, could by any possibility be supported as a candidate, has not seemed to us likely to conduce to that end. We have our preferences; but others have theirs also; and we frankly avow that we are far more anxious that the objects of the Republican party should be attained -that the extension of Slavery should be stopped, that the continuance of the new reopened African slave trade should be made impossible, and that the Government should be administered not only with benesty but with rigid economy-than we are that this or that particular statesman should be fixed upon as a candidate. As for Mr. Bell and Mr. Botts. Southern men as they are, we know that both have hitherto resisted the extension of Slavery into Free territory; that both opposed the Kansas-Nebraska bill and the Lecompton swindle; and that they are men of ability, of spotless honesty, and of manly firmness. Of Mr. Bates, we know that, in his earlier life, he was an emancipationist of the Henry Clay school; that, years ago, though not a rich man, he set free his own slaves; that when the Kansas-Nabraska bill was brought forward he publicly opposed and denounced it; and that he now cooperates with that most gill and and beroic party of Free Labor in Missouri, by whose efforts that State will, ere long, be redeemed from the incubus of Slavery. These are facts which we think entitle Mr. Bates to some regard from Republicans, whether he is ever a candidate for President or not. This may be, what The Democrat seems to think it, the view of politicians and not of men of principle; but it is our view nevertheless, and we have yet to see reason for keeping it secret; and we will add that we have a strong predilection for beating the Sham Democracy in 1860 in prefer-

ence to being beaten by it. - The Democrat finally insinuates, and that pretty broadly and in much detail, that we are governed by very mean motives. We presume it does not think that style of argumentation neces sary to its cause, but that the zeal of controversy and the pleasure of writing orotund sentences has eatried our respected cotemporary away. Meanwhile it will, perhaps, allow us to repeat our advice to "keep cool." Let us hear all sides, calmly and candidly consider all opinions, and hold fast to that which shall seem best.

### BLUE-NOSES IN PARLIAMENT.

Our Blue-Nose neighbors are getting on in the world. Time was when a provincial ambition had to be content with a seat in the Legislative Council of his province with the prefix of Honorable to his name. The loyalty of the colonists has always been at fever heat, and more devoted subjects than they the Crown of England has rarely had, although the wearer of the round and top of sovereighty might scarcely remember that he had such an outlying dependency. But the Home Govern ment has been growing wiser as it has grown older, and has learnt the frue policy of concitiatory conduct. That crowned empiric George III, and his spothecary, Lord North, tried to cure the disorders of the infant colonies by the heroic method; but that treatment having been a signal failure. their successors have prudently resorted to the scotting system and the administration of homeospathic doses of preferment, which used to be reserved exclusively for the spoiled children of the old family at home. In this way several Canadian Judges have been made knights and even baronets, pour encourager tes autres, and Mr. Francis Hincks has received the Governorship of the Windward Islands. Our old friend the Clockmaker. too, only the other day kneeled down plain Sam and resc up Sir Samuel Stick for the rest of his

Sir Allan McNab we all remember at the time of the cutting out of the Caroline, and how he had the honor of knighthood laid upon his shoulder for that exploit, which was afterward enlarged to the heritable dignity of a baronetcy, because of his public services as member of the Provincial Parliament and head of the Provincial Government. This distinguished gentleman, it seems, not content with having been the foremost man in his little Canadian world, aspires to figure on a broader field, and has offered himself to the constituency of Brighton as a candidate to represent them in the Imperial Parliament. To judge from the jeers and jibes of the liberal press, the worthy baronet (we believe all baronets are "worthy" by prescription, as all officers are "gallaut" and all lawyers "learned") rather made a fool of himself in his application to the independent voters of Brighton, which is the after all. Success is a rare plaster for fracon the contrary, was so fortunate as to be sure of whole townful of tradesmen and small householders. Launceston, for which he stood, and whose representative in Parliament be has now at last presented it to Sir Samuel Slick. How Judge Haliburton commended himself thus highly to the good graces of his Grace we have no

means of knowing. But we have not much doubt that it was by his character-writings and charactertalk. If so, there certainly was never a greater profit made on a moderate investment of capital. His Sam Slickeries came to a good market, indeed, if they have made him a knight and a member of Parliament. His backs are diverting unquestionably, not so much so to one native and to the Yankee manner born, by their inconsistencies and absurdities as by the extravagance of their humor and the occasional brigthness of their wit. His here is a stage Yankee, such as was never seen on earth or ea. It is as if a compound should be made up of the brogues of the Irish, the Scotch, the Welsh, and with a little dash of Yorkshire and a large in grediency of Cockneydom, and put into the mouth of a representative John Bull. All the provincialsms of the South and the North, the East and the West, are mixed up in one cauldren, and the mess is served up as the Yankee language. There is infinite fun in genuine Yankeedom, which it will be a pity if the attrition of change of place and of emigration shall have worn smooth before it has been caught and fixed by a master-hand. Judge Haliburton does not stand in the least in the way of any one ambitious of making his mark on literature in this kind. Hosen Bigelow has done more toward stereotyping the characteristics of the genuine animal than all other writers put together, and we hope that he will seize the Yankee dialect and character and fix them in a prose narrative, before their

sharpnesses are worn off. Both Judge Haldburton and Sir Allan McNab are Tories of the stanchest kind, as provincial dignitaries are very apt to be, and the throne and the altar would be entirely safe, as far as they are concerned, had both of them acquired the object of their smbition. We imagine very few natives of the British Colonies have ever attained to seats in St. Stephen's Chapel, while St. Stephen had one. We do not remember any cases of colonists, in our old-Colonial times, reaching that dignity, excepting Sir George Downing and Gov. Joseph Dudley of Massachusetts Bay. And Sir George Downing could hardly have been born in New-England, as he stands the second in the first class that ever graduated at Harvard College in 1642. He was member for Morpeth in the Parliament of 1650, which welcomed home that Most Religious King, Charles II., be having been before in the military and civil service of Cromwell. He made hi peace, however, with the Restored Court, by betraying sundry of the Recicides, and by other services, which were rewarded by a baronetcy, and an Embassy to Holland. We do not recollect any account of his services as a Senator; but should judge, from these circumstances, that he would have been eminently worthy of a seat among the Lecomptonites in our own Congress, had he fived in our times To be a Downing was proverbially equivalent to being a scamp, in those days; from which, however, we beg that no scan mag, ish conclusions may be drawn. There was a caricature of him in those days in three characters; 1. Preaching on a tub with the inscription, "This I was." 2. As a supple courtier, and "This I am." 3. Hanging on a gibber, with "This I shall be," This he never was, however, and if he had been, the resemblance between him and an M. C. would have ceased

Gov. Dudley was a native of New-England, and was member for Newtown about 1690. Perhaps, had the British Government had the wisdom to gratify the ambition of its colonists, the connection between the Colonies and the Mother Country would have lasted longer. No doubt much of the ill blood shich was a main ingredient in the revolution prang from the feeling on the part of able and ambitious men, that there was no career for them as things stood. But the policy of the Home Government seemed to be to depress the aspirations and break the spirit of the colonists, and to try and make them, like the colonists of Spain, mere instruments of the aggrandizement and enrichment of the Mother Country. We do not remember any considerable preferment bestowed upon natives excepting the Governorship of their Provinces in a very few instances. We cannot recall even a paltry knighthood or a trumpery baronetcy that was estowed on any native American with the excep tion of Sir William Phips and Sir William Pepperell, during the whole colonial time. The English Government, at least, has had the merit of profiting by experience, and this change in its policy may be productive of real benefits of a public na ture, as it certainly must of agreable results to the excellent gentlemen who profit by it.

### THE TOURNAMENT OF REPORM.

The many excellent gentlemen who last week congregated in this city to consider the prospect and condition of the human race, and to devise ways and means of making it fairer and freer, holier and happier, more fraternal and less ferocious, whatever they may say and whatever they may do, must be treated gently, and gently we mean to treat them. We have ourselves been too often, and, we think too unjustly, charged with being an intellectual pauper, possessed of but one idea-which is the most invincible charge which can be made against any person or paper-not to feel a fellowship for those who seem to us to be really in the monomaniae condition. For what hideous Quixotisms have we not in our own day been arraigned? Had we undertaken that which we have been accused of undertaking, and had we been successful, there would not now be a church standing in the country; there would not now be a title deed worth a copper, nor a strong box with the lock uppicked; the Federal Government would ong ago have faded like the baseless fabric of a vision; an ocean of blood would long ago have submerged the slave-owner and the slave; monogamy would long ago have been supplanted by polygamy; the American Tract Society would long ago have dragged into its predestined grave, the American Church; and the American people would long ago have hung the American Clergy. Of intending these cruel catastrophes, and of working to secure them, we have been accused; and for so intending and working, we have been chastised by preschers and by politicisms until we have become pachydermatous, and have actually feared flaying, partly because we feared we deserved it, and partly

because we should furnish excellent sole-leather.

vates and exposes them. Judge Haliburton, These experiences have made us charitable as well as tough; we have had the approbation of mankind success in the same career of ambition, inx-much to a sufficient degree, though a moderate one; and as he had only one man to please instead of a when some gentleman who knows no more of the management of a newspaper than he knows of the management of the temper, from some anniversary platform, proclaims us to be false or fearful, we can be much obliged to him, and relish his umberland, who seems to have taken it out and wrath exceedingly. Because our office has not heen molded; because we have not achieved the honor of tar and feathers; because the struggle has not made us discourteous and uncharitable; because we have not exhausted the resources of paradox, and have ventured sometimes rather to remonstrate calmiy than to rebuke rampantly-we have been pronounced Erastian in politics, in morals and in religion. We have been too bot for many, and we have been too cold for some; but we hope that all this has taught us. not only patience but even wisdem; that it has led us to respect bonest conviction wherever we may observe it, and to feel that man with an object may be respectable even in his weaknesses and pardonable even in his preju-For our own part, we esteem it a significant

ign of the times and peculiarity of the country

that there should be so many anuiversary meetings

in New-York, and that so many of them should be disturbed by debate. Anything, anything rather than a demi-defunct organization, respectable for its years, its wealth and its worthlessness; which meets once in a twelvementh, to drone commonplaces, to spawn stereotyped reports and rigmarele resolutions, and to listen to speeches which are a weariness to hear and which cannot be read; an organization of which the members come and depart like shadows. A fierce assertion of a fallacy is more tolerable than the dull declaration of philosophy. An earnest man who is wrong is more easily endured than a dull man who by accident is right. It is for this reason that we discover so many admirable creatures in the American Tract Society. We have become accustomed to the broad and yet comparatively monotonous philanthropy of Mr. Jay; but who would ever weary of Mr. Daniel Lord ! When the excellent Dr. Spring. pending a resolution in the same Society, cries out, like a Cassandra in a black coat. "You stand upon the verge of a deep abyss, and will make a shapwreck of morality and a shipwreck of religion," we admire the motives f the good old man, although we cannot participale in his fears. One good excited meeting is worth a dozen little and tame ones. Thus, with what pain did we learn that when the Seaman's Friend Society met in that highly marine thoughfare. Fourteenth street, "the Church was not half full." Upon this subject the Rev. Mr. Burleigh, she is the correspondent in this city of The Boston Journal, writes not only dismally but beautifully As the President," he says, "down under the pulpit, began the exercises, his voice rang along the arches like the voice of one crying in the wilderness," "The Rev. Mr. Sawyer broke down in his address," "The Rev. Mr. Bartlett had a beadache" "The Rev. Mr. Carpenter refused to speak." The "Ancient mariners" of New-York may well be gloomy under these depressing circumstances. They had, as our readers know already, a much livelier time at the meeting of the American Auti-Slavery Socaety, where the Rev. Dr. Cheever was dissected in scientific style by Mr. Parker Pillsbury, and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher shown to be no better than he should be by the same able orator; where The New-York Independent, " with its array of clerical editors and contributors" were resolved "to be still in ecclesiastical fellowship and "union with Slavery and slaveholders." But we need not recapitulate the killed, the wounded and the missing. It is enough to say that the annual mass-cre ensued; and to hopefully subjoin what we hopestly believe, that a good many men were not entirely killed after all, and will be heard of still in this lower sphere. We cheerfully torgive our own little rib roasting upon the occasion; for other and better men suffered much more fearfully. Gentlemen must undoubtedly say what they think; we trust that they think what they say. It is easy to exaggerate; it is easy to bestride a hobby, and fancy the steeds of all other men mere lean and spavined Rosinantes; it is easy in the heat of world is very far from being what it should be; and Heaven help all who seek to set it right! The laborious consideration and painful solution, or still more painful non-solution, of unimportant problems, does not seem to us to be the way out of darkness into light. But every man must "gang his ain gait." We only ask the privilege of going ours undisturbed. We shall exercise it. whether it be disturbed or not.

## THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

### MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. From Our Own Corre

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1859. Mr. John Appleton has gone to Maine to look fter the delegates for the Charleston Convention, who are to be chosen next month. Mr. Buchanan is laying traps for the capture of those States which can give no Democratic votes, regarding them as likely to be the most easily managed.

The Post-Office revenues for the present and next quarter are estimated at \$2,000,000.

When Commodore Kearney was detached from the New-York Yard for obstructing the political designs of the Administration, and was transferred. here, the intention of the Administration was only to make him the tocum tenens of the Presidency of the Light-House Board till the return of Comprofore Shubrick, who is the special pet of Mr. Secretary Toncey.

To the Amoriated Press.

Washington, Saturday, May 14, 1859. The War Department has designated the following stations for schools for artiflery practice: Forts gely, Randall, and Leavenworth in the department Ringely, Randad, and Fort Vancouver, in Oregon. The following efficers have been appointed inspectors: Brevet Col. Monroe, of the department of the West; Erevet Col. Nauman, of California and Oregon; and Brevet Col. Harvey Brown, of the department of the East and Texas. Lieuts, almy and Pegram have been detached from

e command of the stemmers Fulton and Water Witch. Licat. C. F. Thomas has been ordered to the steamer

Michigan.

The following Engineers have been ordered to the San Jacin to: Chief, John Farron; First Assistant, — Spooner; Second Assistants, — Kellegg and — Houston; Third Assistants, — Roop, — Kavenaugh, and — Commissioner Greenwood entered upon his daties at the Indian Bureau yesterday.

Sailing of the North Briton.

QUEBEC, Saturcay, May 14, 1869. The North Briton sailed for Liverpool at 11 a. m. to

day, with 2.2 passengers.

European News Off Cape Bace, N.P. St. Jone's, N. F., Saturday, May 14, 1859. The agent of the New-York Associated Press at The agent of the New-York Associated Press at Cape Race, with his assistants and news boat, fully equipped for service off that point, left this eny today, and will, doubtless, be in order for efficient service or and after Monday rext. The arrangements of the press are far more reliable than they have every been before, and there is good reason to expect that every steamer passing, day or night, with n reasonable distance of Cape Race lighthouse, will be boarded by the Association's news boat—all the arrangements being under the immediate supervision of Mr. Farrel, for many years the attentive manager of the newsboat establishment of the Association at Sandy Hook. boat establishment of the Association at Sandy Hook

#### Congressional Nomination.

The Hon. Thomas H. Hoit has been nominated for Congress by the Democracy of the Vilth District. In accepting the nomination, he maintained the right of the Soft to take her property to the Territories ander the Dred Scott decision, but declared that he was against the interference of Congress either to establish, prohibit or protect Slavery. prohibit or protect Slavery.

Election in Middletown, Conn. MIDDLETOWS, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

Mr. F. A. Russell, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected to-day.

From Santa Fe and Pike's Peak.

St. Louis, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

The Santa Fé mail of the 25th uit. has reached ladependence. Three Overland mails by the Central route are missing.

Advices from Pike's Peak are discouraging, but there is no falling off in the emigration.

Affray in Baltimore. An affray occurred on Salarday night, in the south-ern section of Baltimore. It originated in a house of disrepute, at a late hour, and members of one Rowdy Club assumed another with Club assumed another with pistols. A young man, named Augustus Fort, was shot in the hip, and also in the aim. Three others were slightly wounded, but none considered in a dangerous condition.

Marine Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, May 15, 1859, The propeller Curlew, from New-York for Provi

detec, broke some of her pipes about 5 o'clock this merring, off Pout Judith, which caused her to loak so that she sank in eight fathoms water. Her deck-load consisting of cotton and merchandise, floated off, and was picked up by passing vessels. No lives were lost. Fatal Accident.
Tokosto, Saturday, May 14, 1859.
Mr. John Starrington, hardware merchant, and a preminent citizen of this city, was instantly killed this merning, by falling from his horse.

The Case of the Lottery Dealers.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, May 11, 1859-p. M. AUGUSTA, Westnesday, May II, 1859—r. M.
There has been no evidence given in to-lay in the
case of the State vs. Samuel Swan. Sergeau Birney
was cast d, but the Judge ruled him out. He did not
testify. It was britted, however, that the defendants
would prove by him the origin of the prosecution; that
it was instigated by R. France & Co., and that Mayor
Tiemann and another New-York man (name forgottes)
were merely the cat-paws of R. France & Co.

The case was submitted to the Jury. The Hon.
R. bert Toombs, Thomas W. Miller, Edw. J. Walker,
A. O. Lechrane and the Hon. A. W. Stephens made
long speeches in favor of Swan; the Attorney-General, Wm. R. McLaws, for the State. The latter is
now speaking.

ow speaking.

The counsel for defense principally argued that the Sparta Academy Lottery grant was a franchise that could be sold, aftened and conveyed, and that if Swaa & Co. were guilty of a crune in managing a lottery under the grant which they purchased from the Transfer of the Sparta Academy, then the Trustees who tees of the Sparta Academy, then the Trustees who conveyed the grant were guilty of a fraud. The State, which received a license fee of \$1,000 per anomn from Swan & Co., was a party to the crime, as well as the co-porate suthorities of Augusta, Ga., who also recrived a license fee from Swan & Co.

It appeared from the speeches, that the buried lot-

It appeared from the speeches, that the buried lot-tery rec ris of the past were resurrected; that all the coluscheois, universities, colleges and Masonic halls in the land, had been built by lotteries. The greatest and best non in the land had sauctioned them. The presiding Judge appears to be very hostile to lotteries; and if his charge to the Jury is anything like his rulings so far in the case, I look for a scorch-ing charge.

## Anti-Catholic Majority in Nova-

Scotia.

HALIFAX, Friday, May 13, 1859.

The elections have resulted in the defeat of the Catholic-Jehraon, or Conservative parry. The Liberals will probably have a majority of nine in Parlianent. Five of the present Executive Councillors have been defeated.

Burning of Two Steamers.

Sr. Louis, May 15, 1859. The steamers Monongabela and Edinburgh, morre on the Illmois shore opposite this city, caught fire and burned to the water's edge at 3 o'clock this morning. Less \$38,640, which is insured in Pittsburgh offices. There was no freight on either boat.

WALLACK'S THEATER, -On Saturday night Mr. Wallack closed his long engagement. The house was crowded, and at the end of the comedy, in obedience to a call for Mr. Wallack he came forward and said

Ladies and Gentlemen. Custom for many years past, speaking to utter things which the cooler judgment may not approve. But let us not complain. This few remarks on an occasion of this kind. My deep respect for you induces me at once, on your call, to a topt that system and obey. [Applause.] The public man, however humble, wishes to be fairly spoken of, and properly underst of upon minor points as well as larger ones. I have read many accounts of myself, so many, in fact, that I have hardly known which was myself. [laughter], for no two of them have ever exactly agreed on this shople point. I receive so many latters and is quiries to know what is the real age of the "Veteran," when he first come, what he first acted, and various other little matters, that I would upon an occasion sike this tell the truth and the envery body would know it. I am not at all afraid to say, belies and gentlemen, that it is 41 years next September since I first made my that its 41 years next September since I first made my how to a New-York audience. I passed my 24th birth-day upon the ocean, came here, and appeared at the Park Theater in September, ISIS. I think that next September will make at 41 years. I presume I may as well say that, next August, I will be 65. I ought to be a shamed of myself for putting on these fine, light chathes, and appearing to be a young man. [Appearse and laughter.] But I see that vanity is very great, even in old age. [Renewed laughter.] But I would also say this is rather a wrong acknowledgment, as I have been 68 nights a "Veteran," and, I think, some little pardon might be afforded me for going out of that a little, and trying to be a young man for a night of two. [Applause.] I say this in a jocalar way, but I hepe you will not consider it in that light, though I am as re given to light things than to making long-faced speeches.

note given to light linings than to making long-lacousspecifies.

In 1818 I was received with the grentest warmth in
this city, far beyond my deserts, for I was then inexperienced and had the ambition to try the very highest
class of characters. I came out in Macboth, went
through the critics of the day, and passed unceathed not
enly, but was much praised. When I reached my
middle and riper age the critics were equally kind,
some of them were beforehand with me and said I was
some little, improved—which I am sure was very kind
—[aughter] and the critics of the present day have
also been kind. I have acted before three gen-rations—
including young America of course—[laughter and
applause.] I have acted before I don't know how
nany gen-rations of critics as they change so often haly generations of critics as they change so often and has away; but I wish to express my gratitude to all of them for their kindness in extolling the few

to all of them for their kindness in extoning the few merits of mine. [Applause.]
Ladies and Gentlemen—I have played, this being the last night, the longest auxiliary engagement ever acted. I presume, by any one of moderate motoriety and celebrity. But I am well aware that the houses which have been, every night almost, except in the greatest vici-situne of weather), exceedingly good—I believe I am not vais enough to take that all to myse figuroun ded as I have been by an array of acknowledged and eminent talent of both ladies and gentlemen edged and eminent talent of both ladies and gentlement -it is to them, doubtless, that I owe this long engage

—it is to them, doubtless, that I owe has long engagement more than to my own merit.

As an actor I shall take my leave of you, until some fature time when, should I continue in good health, I may trespass upon you again, but I pledge you tay honor that I never will hore you for one hundred and thirty-five consecutive nights, any more. [Great appleace I

ore who know we personally will be glad to know that I am better, stronger and finer than when I be-gan to act upon the 9th of Desember last. [Long and continued applause and cheering.]

To-night will be acted, for the first time in this country, a Comedy entitled, "Extremes of Men of the Day." This play had a long run in London, and as the pick of the excellent company of Wallack's are in the cast, there seems to be no reason why

it should not find a parallel success here.